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GrassLIFE LIFE16NAT/LV/262 Zālāju atjaunošana un to dažādas izmantošanas veicināšana

actices, lessons learned and future perspectives of agri-environmental measures for biodiversity conservation at the Boreal biogeographic region, Vilnius, Lithuania, 16-17 december, 2019



- What is the current stage of development of proposal for agrienvironmental measures for the next financial period?
- How environmental stakeholders are involved in the process?
- What are ideas and/or initial proposals for agri-environmental measures? Which measures will be continued? What are new proposals?
- Current challenges and open questions in the process



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Current stage:



- Eight working groups established by the Ministry of Agriculture including working group on:
 - Environment and Climate (E&C);
 - Organic farming;
 - Cooperation;
 - Young farmers;
 - Rural space/countryside;
 - Investments;
 - Food;
 - Direct payments.



Current stage:



• Three meetings held in group E&C: 09.05.2019, 17.07.2019, and 04.09.2019 – subgroup «Water, soil, biological diversity and landscape»;

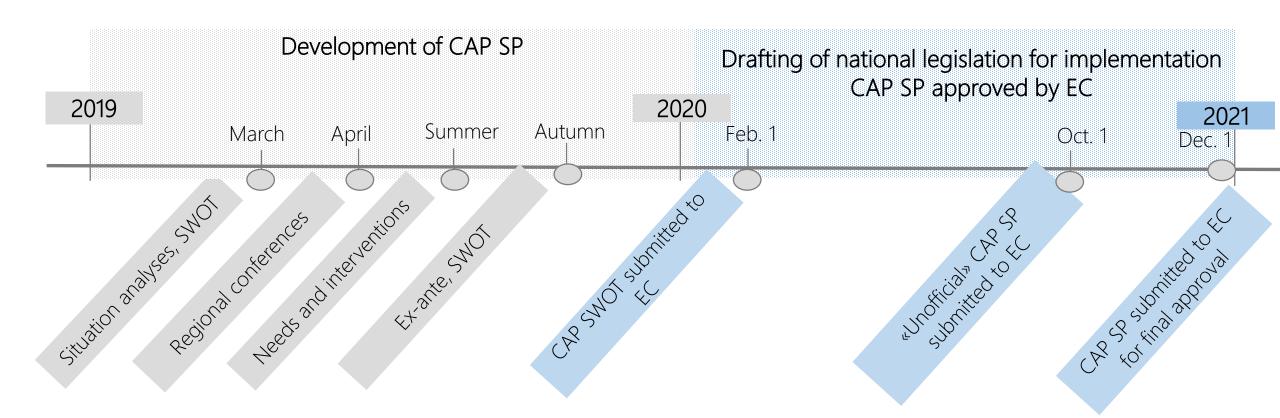
Meeting on grassland measures planned for January-February 2020;

• Work on the SP and SWOT ongoing since end of 2018, but little information available for «outside world»...



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Involvement of environmental stakeholders

- ENVI NGOs invited to take part in the official events linked to development of the CAP SP;
- No public information on the «internal discussions» taking place in the Agricultural Ministers «advisory council», where a limited number of agricultural NGOs have seats — no information on the meeting agendas, nor minutes of the meetings;
- «BEF Latvia» was contracted in 2018 to assess the implementation of results oriented agri-environmental measures.



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Initial proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture for agrienvironmental measures



Background information for proposal:

- Farmers NGOs': no cuts in total funding Latvia has one of the lowest support rates in EU;
- Evaluation on application of targeted agrienvironmental measures in Latvia prepared by BEF (MoA procurement);
- Proposals of Nature Conservation Agency for new RDP;
- Comments by Environmental Advisory Council on the Latvian position on the CAP legislative proposal;

- Position paper on the future of CAP by Latvian Ornithological Society (LOB);
- Proposals of the project "The harmonization of knowledge in protected grassland management in Baltic region for sustaining viable ecosystems" the Nordic Council of Ministers' Grant Programme for Nordic-Baltic Non-Governmental Organisations'.

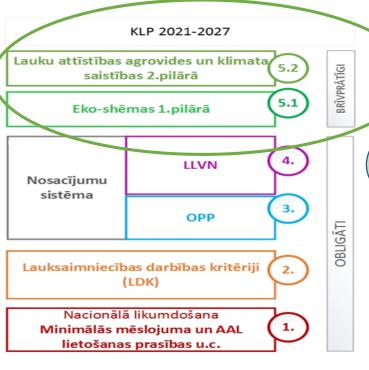


Architecture of climate and environment

Voluntary commitments for practices going beyond mandatory requirements

2 step

approach



measures

Stimulating ECO-scheme (annual)

To stimulate using of sustainable farming practices in the country

OBJECTIVE

Compensatory RDP measures (multiannual)

INVESTMENTS

Targeted tools to solve problems in the context of SWOT:

- Reduction of GHG emissions;
- Reduction of amonia emissions



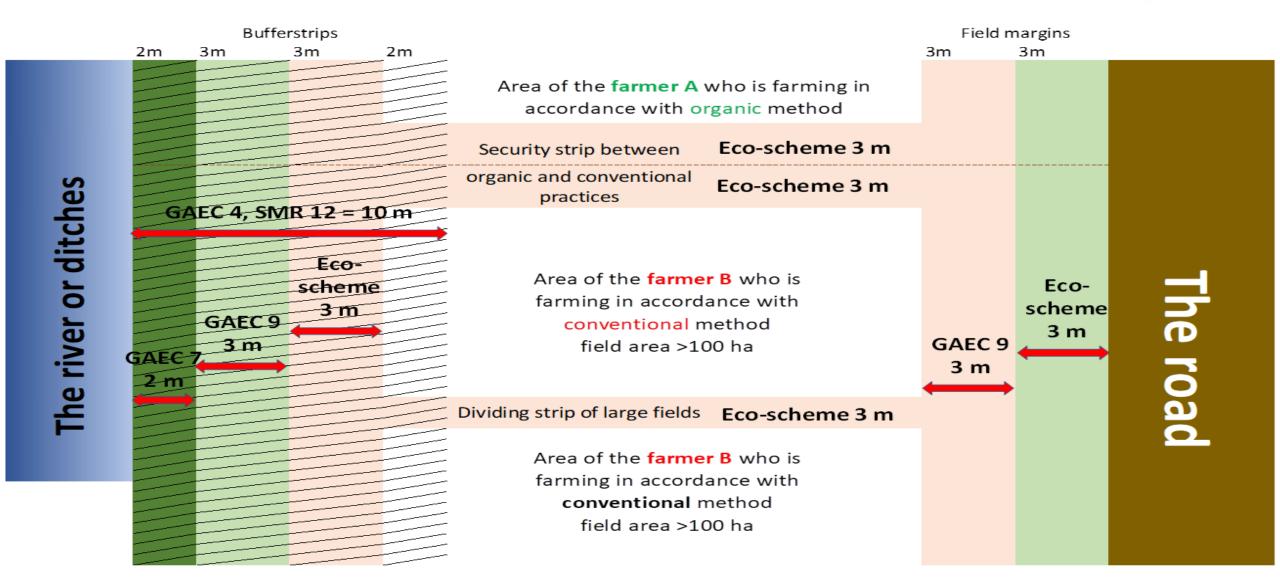
Planned interventions		Objectives						
		Climate (GHG or LULUFC)	Air (Ammonia)	Water	Soil	Biodiversity	Landscape	Food safety/ quality
ECO-schemes (Pillar I)	 Ecologically valuable arable land - (for reducing GHG emissions, pollution, improving soils etc.) – 3 to 5% (in addition to 5% under GAEC 9) of the arable land is managed without plant protection products and used for: Nitrogen fixing crops (single crops or mixtures, including wit grass); Catch crops; Underseeded grass; Green fallow. 	2		2	2	1	1	1
0-5	Facilitation of organic farming practices	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
EC	4 m wide green buffer strips, field margins, strips dividing large parcels >150 ha, safety strips between organic and conventional parcels. Beyond bufferstrips provided under under GAEC 4, GAEC 7, GAEC 9 and SMR 12.	1		2	2	1	1	1



Planned interventions		Objective						
		Air (Ammonia)	Water	Soil	Biodiversity	Landscape	Food safety/ quality	
Maintenance of biodiversity in grasslands (including grasslands in organic farms)	1		2	1	2	2		
Maintenance of bird habitats – in grasslands	1		2	1	2	2		
Maintenance of bird habitats – in grasslands Environmentally friendly crop production – set of requirements facilitating reducing of pollution (including reduction of GHG emissions, etc.)	1	1	2	2			1	
Environmentally friendly horticulture - set of requirements facilitating reducing of pollution (including reduction of GHG emissions, etc.) Environmentally friendly animal breeding (cattle, pigs, poultry, sheep/goats):	2		1	1			1	
	2	2					2	
 Feeding and welfare; Access to pastures/outdoor paddocks; Reduced usage of antimicrobials. Organic farming (including dairy and beef production, apiculture) – specific requirements to improve soil quality, agrochemical analysis, green manure, nitrogen fixing crops NATURA 2000: maintenance of forest areas with area-specific disadvantages 	1	1	2	2			2	
NATURA 2000: maintenance of forest areas with area-specific disadvantages	1		1	1	2	1		
Replacement/maintenance of non-productive forest stands	2							

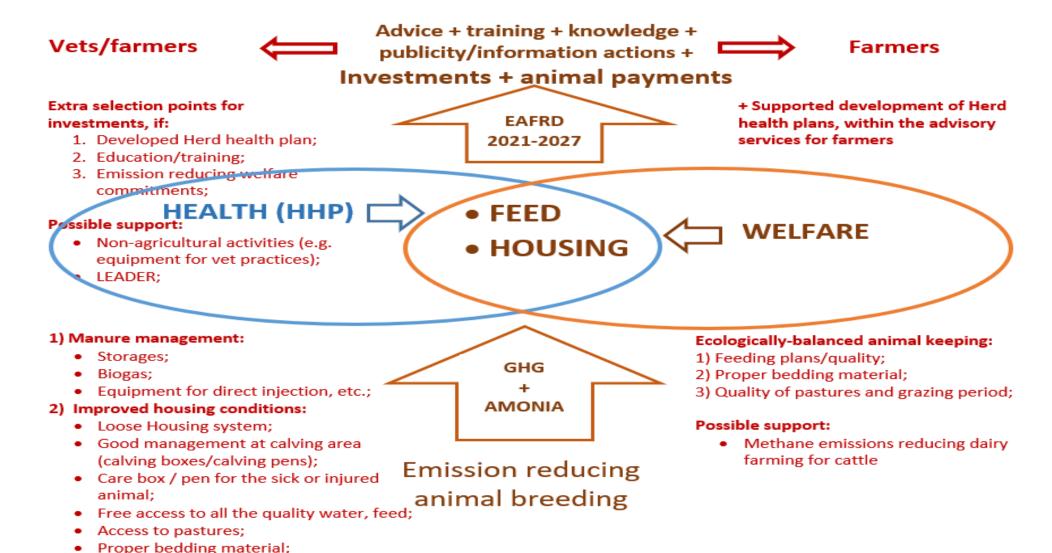
Buffer strips





CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURE IN REDUCTION OF GHG AND AMONIA EMISSIONS until 2030

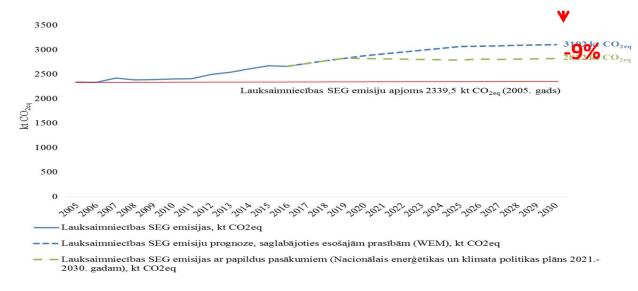


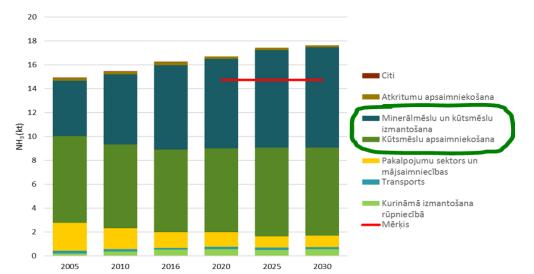


Environmentally friendly animal breeding – emission reducing animal breeding



be implemented in order to facilitate simultaneous reduction of both emissions (win-win)





Measures of agriculture included in the National energy and climate plan 2030 for reduction of GHG and ammonia emissions:

- Precision farming (application of fertilizers)
- Direct injection of organic fertilizers
- Separation of slurry;
- Planning of precise feed quantity;
- Improvement of feed quality;
- Maintenance of drainage systems;
- Planning of fertilizing;
- Facilitation of biogas production;
- Nitrogen fixing crops as a part of crop rotation.

Cost-effective measures applicable only to reduction of ammonia emissions

- Covering of slurry storage facilities;
- Replacement of lagoons with cylindrical storages;
- Reduced timing of manure incorporation (trailing hose and injection spreading)
- Facilitating of organic dairy farming.

Grassland measures – Maintenance of biologial diversity in grasslands



Previous measure	New proposal (MoA)	Environmental NGOs position
4 classes - EU habitats	4 classes - EU habitats (+ 9070) + bird grasslands	Support
1 ha, min area 0.3 ha	1 ha, min area 0.1 ha	Strong support
Farmers, other land manager	Farmers, other land manager, collective applications	Support
Payment differentiated by 4 classes of productivity	Payment differentiated by productivity (4 classes + bird grasslands) and derogations, if prescribed by Nature Conservation Agency (NCA)	
No support for investments	 Non-productive investments: Restoration in NCA defined target areas Specific machinery Grazing infrastructure (no support for animals) 	Strong support

Grassland measures – Maintenance of bird habitats in grasslands (NEW measure based on proposal of Latvian Ornithological Society)



Corncrake,
great snipe,
ducks,
waders,
yellow wagtail,
lesser-spotted eagle
(grassland areas from NCA database)

- 1 ha, min area 0.1 ha;
- Farmer, other land manager, collective applications;
- Payment differentiated by requirements.



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Current challenges and open questions: MoA

- How to plan really targeted actions for each of the habitat groups so that they can be easily checked and understood by the supervising authorities?
- How to balance the requirements to be met with the available "support envelope"?
- How to encourage collective applications?
- How to help with knowledge and understanding of owners on the management of habitats?
- What needs to be done in order to ensure a targeted improvement of the status of habitats in the country and reflected in the reports of the Directives?



Current challenges and open questions: ENVI NGOs

- grasslife
- The main environmental challenges are mentioned in the SWOT and the measures, that target these issues have improved during the process...
- How to maintain the payment levels for nature targeted measures on competitive level (previous reductions reasoned by fear on overcompensation, but the target areas are not reached...)?
- «Flexibility» of the planning/implementation process to reach the agreed targets – until now the target areas have been «downscaled» to meet the actual figures.
- Monitoring?



Thank you













